



Food and Drug Administration  
Rockville MD 20857

OCT 19 2004

Re: Factive  
Docket Nos. 03E-0448, 03E-0449, and 03E-0411

The Honorable Jon Dudas  
Acting Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and  
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Box Pat. Ext.  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Acting Director Dudas:

This is in regard to the patent term extension applications for U.S. Patent Nos. 5,776,944; 5,962,468; and 5,633,262 filed by LG Life Sciences, Ltd under 35 U.S.C. § 156. The patents claims Factive (gemifloxacin mesylate), NDA 21-158.

In the March 15, 2004, issue of the Federal Register (69 Fed. Reg. 12160), the Food and Drug Administration published its determination of this product's regulatory review period, as required under 35 U.S.C. § 156(d)(2)(A). The notice provided that on or before September 13, 2004, 180 days after the publication of the determination, any interested person could file a petition with FDA under 35 U.S.C. § 156(d)(2)(B)(i) for a determination of whether the patent term extension applicant acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period.

The 180-day period for filing a due diligence petition pursuant to this notice has expired and FDA has received no such petition. Therefore, FDA considers the regulatory review period determination to be final.

Please let me know if we can provide further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Jane A. Axelrad  
Associate Director for Policy  
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research

cc: Charles E. Van Horn  
Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner  
1300 Eye Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20005-3315

amount of extension an applicant may receive.

A regulatory review period consists of two periods of time: A testing phase and an approval phase. For human biological products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the biological product becomes effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human biological product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the biological product. Although only a portion of a regulatory review period may count toward the actual amount of extension that the Director of Patents and Trademarks may award (for example, half the testing phase must be subtracted as well as any time that may have occurred before the patent was issued), FDA's determination of the length of a regulatory review period for a human biological product will include all of the testing phase and approval phase as specified in 35 U.S.C. 156(g)(1)(B).

FDA recently approved for marketing the human biological product FABRAZYME (agalsidase beta). FABRAZYME is indicated for use in patients with Fabry disease. FABRAZYME reduces globotriaosylceramide (GL-3) deposition in capillary endothelium of the kidney and certain other cell types. Subsequent to this approval, the Patent and Trademark Office received a patent term restoration application for FABRAZYME (U.S. Patent No. 5,356,804) from Genzyme, and the Patent and Trademark Office requested FDA's assistance in determining this patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated November 18, 2003, FDA advised the Patent and Trademark Office that this human biological product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of FABRAZYME represented the first permitted commercial marketing or use of the product. Shortly thereafter, the Patent and Trademark Office requested that FDA determine the product's regulatory review period.

FDA has determined that the applicable regulatory review period for FABRAZYME is 1,843 days. Of this time, 807 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 1,036 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. *The date an exemption under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i))*

*became effective:* April 9, 1998. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the date the investigational new drug application became effective was on April 9, 1998.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human biological product under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262):* June 23, 2000. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the product license application (PLA) for FABRAZYME (PLA 103979/0) was initially submitted on June 23, 2000.

3. *The date the application was approved:* April 24, 2003. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that PLA 103979/0 was approved on April 24, 2003.

This determination of the regulatory review period establishes the maximum potential length of a patent extension. However, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office applies several statutory limitations in its calculations of the actual period for patent extension. In its application for patent extension, this applicant seeks 1,438 days of patent term extension.

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published are incorrect may submit to the Division of Dockets Management (see ADDRESSES) written or electronic comments and ask for a redetermination by May 14, 2004. Furthermore, any interested person may petition FDA for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period by September 13, 2004. To meet its burden, the petition must contain sufficient facts to merit an FDA investigation. (See H. Rept. 857, part 1, 98th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 41-42, 1984.) Petitions should be in the format specified in 21 CFR 10.30.

Comments and petitions should be submitted to the Division of Dockets Management. Three copies of any mailed information are to be submitted, except that individuals may submit one copy. Comments are to be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Comments and petitions may be seen in the Division of Dockets Management between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Dated: February 17, 2004.

Jane A. Axelrad,  
Associate Director for Policy, Center for Drug  
Evaluation and Research.

[FR Doc. 04-5760 Filed 3-12-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-01-S

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Food and Drug Administration

[Docket Nos. 2003E-0449, 2003E-0448, and 2003E-0411]

### Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; FACTIVE

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has determined the regulatory review period for FACTIVE and is publishing this notice of that determination as required by law. FDA has made the determination because of the submission of three applications to the Director of Patents and Trademarks, Department of Commerce, for the extension of three patents that claim that human drug product.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit written comments and petitions to the Division of Dockets Management (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. Submit electronic comments to <http://www.fda.gov/dockets/ecomments>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Claudia Grillo, Office of Regulatory Policy (HFD-013), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 240-453-6699.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-417) and the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (Public Law 100-670) generally provide that a patent may be extended for a period of up to 5 years so long as the patented item (human drug product, animal drug product, medical device, food additive, or color additive) was subject to regulatory review by FDA before the item was marketed. Under these acts, a product's regulatory review period forms the basis for determining the amount of extension an applicant may receive.

A regulatory review period consists of two periods of time: A testing phase and an approval phase. For human drug products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the drug becomes effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human drug product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the drug product.

Although only a portion of a regulatory review period may count toward the actual amount of extension that the Director of Patents and Trademarks may award (for example, half the testing phase must be subtracted as well as any time that may have occurred before the patent was issued), FDA's determination of the length of a regulatory review period for a human drug product will include all of the testing phase and approval phase as specified in 35 U.S.C. 156(g)(1)(B).

FDA recently approved for marketing the human drug product FACTIVE (gemifloxacin mesylate). FACTIVE is indicated for the treatment of infections caused by susceptible strains of certain designated microorganisms in particular conditions. Subsequent to this approval, the Patent and Trademark Office received three patent term restoration applications for FACTIVE (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,962,468, 5,776,944, and 5,633,262) from LG Life Sciences, and the Patent and Trademark Office requested FDA's assistance in determining these patents' eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated November 18, 2003, FDA advised the Patent and Trademark Office that this human drug product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of FACTIVE represented the first permitted commercial marketing or use of the product. Shortly thereafter, the Patent and Trademark Office requested that FDA determine the product's regulatory review period.

FDA has determined that the applicable regulatory review period for FACTIVE is 2,038 days. Of this time, 832 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 1,206 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. *The date an exemption under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) became effective:* September 6, 1997. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the date the investigational new drug application became effective was on September 6, 1997.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human drug product under section 505(b) of the act:* December 16, 1999. The applicant claims December 15, 1999, as the date the new drug application (NDA) for FACTIVE (NDA 21-158) was initially submitted. However, FDA records indicate that NDA 21-158 was submitted on December 16, 1999.

3. *The date the application was approved:* April 4, 2003. FDA has

verified the applicant's claim that NDA 21-158 was approved on April 4, 2003.

This determination of the regulatory review period establishes the maximum potential length of a patent extension. However, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office applies several statutory limitations in its calculations of the actual period for patent extension. In each of the three applications for patent term extension, this applicant seeks 659 days of patent term extension.

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published are incorrect may submit to the Division of Dockets Management (see ADDRESSES) written or electronic comments and ask for a redetermination by May 14, 2004. Furthermore, any interested person may petition FDA for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period by September 13, 2004. To meet its burden, the petition must contain sufficient facts to merit an FDA investigation. (See H. Rept. 857, part 1, 98th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 41-42, 1984.) Petitions should be in the format specified in 21 CFR 10.30.

Comments and petitions should be submitted to the Division of Dockets Management. Three copies of any mailed information are to be submitted, except that individuals may submit one copy. Comments are to be identified with the docket numbers found in brackets in the heading of this document. Comments and petitions may be seen in the Division of Dockets Management between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Dated: February 17, 2004.

Jane A. Axelrad,  
Associate Director for Policy, Center for Drug  
Evaluation and Research.  
(FR Doc. 04-5759 Filed 3-12-04; 8:45 am)  
BILLING CODE 4160-01-S

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 2003E-0416]

#### Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; ZELNORM

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has determined the regulatory review period for ZELNORM and is publishing this notice of that determination as required by law. FDA has made the determination

because of the submission of an application to the Director of Patents and Trademarks, Department of Commerce, for the extension of a patent that claims that human drug product.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments and petitions to the Division of Dockets Management (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. Submit electronic comments to <http://www.fda.gov/dockets/ecomments>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Claudia Grillo, Office of Regulatory Policy (HFD-013), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 240-453-6699.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-417) and the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (Public Law 100-670) generally provide that a patent may be extended for a period of up to 5 years so long as the patented item (human drug product, animal drug product, medical device, food additive, or color additive) was subject to regulatory review by FDA before the item was marketed. Under these acts, a product's regulatory review period forms the basis for determining the amount of extension an applicant may receive.

A regulatory review period consists of two periods of time: A testing phase and an approval phase. For human drug products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the drug becomes effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human drug product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the drug product. Although only a portion of a regulatory review period may count toward the actual amount of extension that the Director of Patents and Trademarks may award (for example, half the testing phase must be subtracted as well as any time that may have occurred before the patent was issued), FDA's determination of the length of a regulatory review period for a human drug product will include all of the testing phase and approval phase as specified in 35 U.S.C. 156(g)(1)(B).

FDA recently approved for marketing the human drug product ZELNORM (tegaserod maleate). ZELNORM is indicated for the short-term treatment of women with irritable bowel syndrome whose primary bowel symptom is constipation. Subsequent to this approval, the Patent and Trademark Office received a patent term restoration